substitute provides for the appointment of three commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee and all other Indians owning or claiming lands west of the 96th degree of longitude in the Indian Territory for the cession of all their title or claim to lands the result of the negotiations to be reported to the President, and the President to make proclamation of

the lands being opened for settlement. On motion of Mr. Frye, the Union Pactile Funding bill was recommitted to the select committee on the Pacific Railroad indebtedness.

Among public bills that was passed were the following: The Senate bill directing the sale of certain United States property in Pitosburg; the Senate bill Veteran" who is chatting with ex-Congressman appropriating \$1,200,000 for the purchase of a site (8300,000) and the erection of a public building in Major-General, ex-Congressman, ex-Minister Kansas City, Mo.; the Senate bill to incorporate the Schenck, who "stumped" the Buckeye State with ashington and Great Falls Narrow Gauge Railroad

Company.

During a hull in the proceedings, and while the Senage had no frem of business before it, two petitions were presented by Mr. Cameron, the indeprenaents of which (by their appositueess to the occasion) provoked a ripole of laughter. One was in favor of a Sunday rest law, and the other in opposition to it. The presiding afficer binaself contributed a petition from citizens of Kansas protesting against the passage of any bill for the observance of sunday.

The presiding sincer inhistic contributed a periodic from citizens of Kansas protesting against the passage of any bill for the observance of studay.

Then Mr. Blafr, rising to what he called "morning business," presented a petition from Philadelphia for a constitutional amendment against religious or sectarian education in public schools.

Mr. Doiph's contribution to the "Sunday-rest" idea was a motion which he submitted to discharge the committee on Education and Labor from the further consideration of the bill "To secure to the people the enjoyment of the lift "To secure to the people the enjoyment of the first day of the week, commonly known as the Loud's Day, as a day of rest, and to promote its observance as a day of religious worship.

Mr. Blair (the author of the bill and the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor inquired, with an air of surplise, the meaning and object of the motion; but any opportunity for an explanation was cut off by an objection raised by Mr. Hoar and sustained by the Chair, that, under the rules, a motion to discharge a committee must lie over for a day. tained by the Chair, that, under the rules, a mot to discharge a committee must lie over for a day.

WITHHOLDING THE VETO MESSAGE. PILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE AGAINST THE

DEFICIENCY BILL. Washington, March 3 .- When the Speaker called the House to order at 2 o'clock to-day every seat in the galleries was occupied and the overflow crowd surged through the cerridors. The Speaker said that there were upon his table various Senate bills and a veto message from the President. On motion of Mr. Mills, by unanimous consent, the Speaker was requested to lay the Senate bills before the House, but to withhold the veta message. Acting in conformity with this request, the Speaker laid before the House the Serate bill increasing to \$1,500,000 the limit of cost for the public bubling at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, asked for its passage, and was warmly congratulated when his request was acceded to and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Maine, the Senate bill was passed granting a pen-ion of \$50 a month to the widow of General H. J. Hunt.

Mr. Perairs, of Kamus, submitted a conference sport on the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the united Peoria and Miami bands of Indians.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported favorably the Edmunds resolution in regard to the construction of the Panama Canal, placed on the calendar.

Mr. Peel, of Arkausas, submitted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was

Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, was fortunate in securing the passage of the senate bill for the erection of a patter bandar of New erne N. C. and received a round of applause from his coffeagues. Mr. Savers, of Tass, submitted the conference report on the Deficiency Approbriation bill. An agreement has been reached in all points of difference except upon the amendments of the Sevate relating to the water supply of the District of Columbia, praythms for the payment of the French spoils, in claims, and granting an extra month's salary to the Senate reporters.

The capacit was agreed to, and the question arose as to whether the conference should receive any instructions relating to the existing points of difference. Do this the Democrats fillbustered until finally the cell was returned to conference.

WORK OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS. A RECORD OF THINGS ACCOMPLISHED AND AT TEMPTED-CLEVELAND BEATS THE

VETO RECORD. Washington, March 3.-Undoubtedly the most note-sorthy legislative act of the Lin Congress, which closes at moon to-morrow, has been the passage of he act by which there will be an addition of four iew stars on the field of blue of the American Nadonal colors. The Congress in its length has exseried that of any previous Congress. More sells have been introduced and more en-ceted into laws than during any other Congress, in the matter of vetoes, the heretofore unsurpassed ecord of the XLIXth Congress has been beaten, Presifurnity the first two. The frequent exercise of the

Beginning on the first Monday in December, 1887. he 1.th Congress continued practically uninter-upocity in session until October 20, 1888, when it aljourned, to meet for the second session in Deesolutions, or 5 more than in the XLIXth Conness. Committee reports have been made to the

sumber of 4,154. In the Senate 3,508 bills and 144 joint esolutions have been introduced, against 1,357 bills and 118 resolutions during the XLIXth these bills and joint resolutions, 1,791 became laws, of which number 1.100 originated in the House and 101 in the Senate. The President also sent veto nessages in the case of to House and 47 Senate bills, or 14 more veloes than were made during the previous

Of the House bills which became laws, 832 were private bills and 358 measures of a public character. All of the 96 House bills vetued, except eight, were sither private pension or relief bills. Some of the more important House bills which have become laws are as follows: For a conference of South and Jentral American narions in Washington in May the Scott Chinese Exclusion act; providing for the over an hour. The length of his visit strength- house, where Mrs. Cleveland will go earlier is aking of the eleventh census; to limit the hours of abor of letter carriers; creating a Department of would carry off the Agricultural portfelio. Ex-Cabinot officer; to increase the maximum amount of international money-orders from \$50 to \$100.

Governor Furness, gossip goes, has had among shipped to the Victoria Hotel in New-York last of international money-orders from \$50 to \$100.

number of 601, of which 400 were of a private characate, Forty-seven Senate bills were vetoed, the most important being those for the erection of public buildings at Yongstown, otho, and Shux City, low, and the Direct Tax bill. By far the most important of the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate bills enacted into law has been continued for the Senate books and so for death of the Senate bills placed on the sature books and so for death to provide the Nicasaura Company. The Senate bills placed in the Senate bills belong the Senate

THE CHANCES FAVOR RUSK.

Continued from Pirst Page.

ex-Congressman Hepburn, of the same State. Since Kasson dropped politics and took to literary pursuits, he has regained physical health and vigor. neighbor, the venerable ex-Secre-of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, His tary has walked over to the Arlington, where he encounters ex-Secretary Windom, who is soon to resume his old portfolio. The "Tippecanoe and ex-Minister Bingham is another Ohioan, ex-William Renry Harrison almost a half-century ago. He and Bingham were both "Old Line and ex-Congressmen are as pienty as blackberries. In a scant half-hour you might have pages of your autograph book filled by them. A few of the names would be those of ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New-York; ex-Senator, Brigadier-General Van Wyck, of Ne. brasks, but formerly of New-York; ex-Senator " Joe" McDonald, "Old Saddlebags," of Indiana; ex-Governor Alger and ex-Congressmen Horr and Hubbell, of Michigan; ex-Congressmen Payne, Burleigh, James, Crowley, "Richelieu" Robinson and Van Voorhis, of New-York; O'Hara, of North Carolina, the colored ex-Congressman with a Celtic name which led to his being invited to a conference of Irish-Americans by O'Neill, of Missouri, who, by the way, will join the great army of exs" to-morrow; ex-Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, another colored man, and ex-Senator Bruce and ex-Congressmen McKee and Chalmers, of the same State; ex-Governor, ex-Senator and ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Louisiana, and ex-Congressmen Morey and Sypher, also of the Pelican State; ex-Congressmen Neal, Robinson, Lawrence, Schultz and Morey, of Ohio, the last-named a member-elect of the LIst Congress: ex-Congressmen Davis and Cullen, of Illinois: ex-Congressman Pettibone, of Tennessee; ex-Congressmen Desectdorf, Brady and Libbey, of Virginia; ex-Congressman and United States District-Judge Speer, of Morton were out of the Arlington Hotel a good Georgia; ex-Congressman Pound, of Wiscensin, deal more during the day than the members of the who has been kicking himself for two years be- Harrison party. They had an early breakfast, and cause he supported "Reformer" Cleveland two at 11 o'clock were driven to the old St. John's years ago; ex-Congressman W. D. Washburn, of Protestant Episcopal Church, a hundred yards

the same State. The great army of "exs" will receive heavy reinforcements to-morrow from both political shortly afterward. At 4 o'clock the whole party afterward. The Democratic column will be the largest, and will be headed by ex-President Grover Cheveland and his staff-ex-Secretary T. F. Boy- to the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment of National ard, ex-Secretary C. S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, ex-Attorney-General A. H. Garland, ex-Postmaster-General Don M. Dickin-N. J. Colman. Ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury will act as volunteer aide to ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Bayard. The right of the column will be com- Mrs. Morton went out to a quiet dinner with posed of fifty-four Democratic ex-Congressmen, with "Baron" William L. Scott at the head. It the Vice-President-elect and his wife were these is expected this column of "exs" will be strongly reinforced within the next few weeks.

RESTING AT THE ARLINGTON. FEW CALLERS TO DISTURB THE PRESI-DENTIAL PARTY

GENERAL SHERMAN AND EX-GOVERNOR FUR-NESS AMONG THE VISITORS-A CAMPAIGN RELIO WHICH GERERAL HARRISON DIDN'T LIRE-THE WEATHER

STILL GLOOMY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 3 .- The rule which General raign last June, of receiving as few callers and and the five children had intended to occupy places doing as little political business as possible on on the President's reviewing stand, but the threat Sundays was carried out pretty faithfully to-day. The great strain of the last week had made twenty four hours of rest an absolute necessity for all the without any danger from the wet weather. ent Cleveland having disapproved more bills members of the Harrison party and to secure unforms the last two years of his Administration than interrupted privacy, especially for Mrs. Harrison, no attempt was made to attend church, except by reto power has been, perhaps, the most distinguish- the younger people of the family. The President beto power has been president Cleveland's Administration.

The has vetued directly 278 bills, 157 more than all his greater part of the afternoon. General W. T. gredecessors combined from Washington down.

Sherman was the only caller who was neighbored. upstairs for a talk, and few visitors in fact came to ask to be admitted. About 4 o'clock General | but except for this he gave his entire time to the Harrison walked over as far as the Normandie examination of bills, which poured in upon him afformed, to meet for the second session in De-tember and to continue until March 4, 1850, as re-puired by law. During the two sessions there have turn he took a stroll alone, and he stopped in at-libuse was closed to visitors, Mr. Cleveland depaired by law. During the two sessions there have seen introduced in the House 12,650 bills, or 1,400 Mr. Halford's office, when he got back, to shake climing to see any one except General Sherman and the preceding Congress, and 268 Joint hands with a few old Indiana friends, members of the Cabanet. The Justices of his regiment and others, who had come to the Cap-tial for the inauguration. The Presidential party dined together about 7 o'clock for the last time (Cleveland remained at the White House at the Arlington. One addition to its num- throughout the day. She appeared to be in good ber had been made since morning, spirits-in this differing decidedly from the officials Congress, which broke all previous records in this sespect. There were 2,706 written reports made, or arriving from Kansas City. He will be the Genr 700 th excess of the preceding Congress. Of all eral's guest at the White House for some days Clevelend would not witness the Inaugural care to bills and joint resolutions, 1,701 became laws. after the inauguration.

dienians, Mayor Denny, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Denny were invited upstairs for a short visit. Mr. Cleveland will join them and ride with Gen-About 8 o'clock ex-Governor Furness, of Nebrasica, who had just arrived in response to a telegram from the Capital, made his appearance at the Johnson Annex. He was at once shown up into lanckron, which will not occupy over ten minutes. the General's parlors, and remained there the ex-President will take his leave of the President consultation with the President-elect for dent, and then drive to Secretary Pairchild's Governor Furness, gossip goes, has had among shipped to the Victoria Hotel in New-York last brasha, Russell B. Harrison's father-in-law, and the way of packing up. and providing for an Appraiser's warehouse in New-York.

Bills originating in the Senate became laws to the number of 601, of which 400 were of a private character. Forty-even Senate bills were velocit, the actual the laws to the actual the laws to the providing to the Senate bills were velocit, the ex-Governor Furness's wisit was over, that he hard here and the rest are expected to morrow morning.

bifection in the interstate commerce of the United States; and in add of sufferers from yellow fever.

Congress also passed built to pension Mrs. Shoridan, Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Frank A. Biair and to retire General Rosectans.

Three hundred and thirty three bills which passed the House failed in the Senate or in conference. By far the mor metable of these is the Milis Tariff bill, and with the Eght over this measure the public is familiar. Another important House bill which failed is the Oklahama bill.

CLEVELAND AND FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS, I washington, March 3 (special).—It is asserted on what appears to be good authority, and it is believed by Republicans, that the opponents of the French spoliation cusin. have received from Grover Cleveland, who will because a private citizen in a few hours.

long, and Mrs. Morton then took the flags and handed them to the officer. The colonel of the regiment replied with some words of thanks, both o the givers of the flags and to Mr. and Mrs. Merton. Mrs. Morton's five children were present with their governess to see the ceremony.

The Vice-President-elect was surprised to-night by a gift of an unusual character from an old New-York friend, Joseph P. Ryan, of No. 341 West Sixteenth-st. The present was a chair of and a larger number of people were whitled away to flowers six feet high, with comfortable arms, see the Inauguration than on Saturday. The depart made strong enough to sit in with safety. On the back of the chair are the letters " L. P. M.," worked in cut flowers. Mr. Morton was so much ending only at midsight, pleased with the chair that he wanted to have awake Ecpublican Club of Boston, 200 strong; the it token to the Senate to-morrow. But precedent, it is understood, forbids this. Mr. Ryan Whigs," and they entertain each other with made the gift in person. He is here with the reminiscences of the political campaigns of the Lincoln Club, of New-York. This line, organizatory a quarter past 6 they were comfortably a olden time, when both were young. Ex-Senators tion has Baynes's coth Regiment Band with it, the train and speeding away toward the capital. The and gave a successful sacred concert to-night at worn-out railway men had a slight respite until 8:30. the National Theatre.

Here is an interesting incident which concerns sylvania-ave, yesterday evening, when he saw over a shop a compaign banner which east some reflection on President C. dand, while culoriz- in command of Captain Coff. ing himself. He at once asked his son Russell. who was driving with him, to go to the owner of made inquiries this morning about the owner of the place, hunted him up and got him to eral had noticed. "The campaign is over," said the President-elect, " and nothing should be said or done now to offend former opponents."

At midnight it is still raining here and the prospect for the parade to-morrow is gloomy. Thirtysix hours of rain have taken the spirit out of the most sanguine believer in the utility of General Greely's Weather Bureau.

MR. MORTON MAKES A SHORT SPEECH. AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION OF FLAGS-

HOW MR. AND MRS. MORTON SPENT THE DAY. Washington, March 3 (Special),-Mr. and Mrs Minnesota, who will don Senatorial robes on Tuesday; ex-Congressman Brewer, the pottery manual that Ariington. St. John's looks like a rolled in church building from Colored and the Ariington. facturer, of New-Jersey, and ex-Secretary of the in church-building from Colonial times, and i Navy and ex-Congressman George M. Robeson, of perhaps, in spite of its age and size, one of the Vice-President-elect and Mrs. Morton got back at started for the Second Presbyterian Church, in New York-ave, where the presentation of the flag-Gunrds was to take place. Mr. Morton, at the close of the sermon, made a brief speech, turning over the standards to the colonel of the resi ex-Secretary W. F. Vilas, and ex-Secretary ment, and Mrs. Morton herself handed the colors to the color-bearer. After the service there were a few callers at the Arlington, and then Mr. and few friends. Among these who left eards for New-Yorkers: S afor and Mrs. Hiscock, who left a note of ret at bassing Mr. and Mr. Morten; J. Pier Mortan, who has just at rived from the actropolis; Mr and Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Lispenard Stewart, James A. Burden, J. De Peyster, Arthur E. Bateman, George S. Patcheller and General George H, Sharpe, of Kings ton. Senator Edmunds made a short visit about o'clock and had some little conversation with Mr. Morten. General John M. Schofield left a card later, and so did Bernard Biglin, the Republican leader in the XIIIth New-York Assembly

The Morton party will see the parade to morro from some windows that have been engaged for Harrison laid down at the beginning of the cam- them opposite the Treasury. Mr. and Mrs. Morton of stormy weather led them to change their plans cuough to let the little girls see the procession

> THE LAST DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT CLEVELAND OVERWHELMED WITH PUBLIC BUSINESS HIS PLANS FOR THE PUTURE.

Washington, March 3 (Special).-The President

After dinner there were a few more callers. The programme as arranged by Mr. Clevelaca The Rev. Dr. Haines, the family poster in Indian-apolis, came in for a short time. Two other ln-

vanis railronis, exceeded 20,000, and opened of 20,000 passed through the city on their var to Wesh legion from New-York. To-day all expectations have been exceeded, and the two railrones have been

HURRYING TO THE CAPITAL. CROWDED TRAINS BEAR JUBILANT CLUBS ALL DAY LONG.

-SOME OF THOSE WHO WENT YESTERDAY

-SCENES AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS. The exodus to Washington continued yesterday. ures from the Peansylvania, Railroad station were made quietly, beginning early in the morning and

Half-past 4 o'clock in the morning saw the Wide Home Market Republican Club, represented by members, and the Pangburn Cadets, counting fifty marching to the station through the drizzling rain, and and then for ten hours there was a continuous stream of humanity in various degrees of hilarity and deco Rhode Island showed up well with the Young the President-elect. He was driving along Penn- Republican and Plumed Krights Clubs, each 100 strong, the former under the command of President John E. Hendricks. The White-Plumed Knights were

MEN FROM NEIGHBORING STATES. As the two clubs made their way into the coaches shop and arrange to have the taptag-tap of a dram was heard far away in the coaches the barner taken down. Russell distance, and there presently came into view the 24 Connecticut National Guard, plendidly, and presenting a bright, gatlant spectacle owner of the place, hunted him up and go tail, in their bandsome gray uniforms. They were under promise to remove the inscription which the Gen. in their bandsome gray uniforms. They were under promise to remove the inscription which the Command of Colonel George Haven, and numbered 525 in all, including officers. The seven companies into which the regiment was divided were respectively n charge of Captalas Sinclair, Roach, Armstrong, Chypatrick, Cole, Keleber, and Winslow. A specia rain of eleven cars had been allotted to the regiment, and they left the station at 8:35. At the last moment the big drum stuck met in the doorway of the car, and after the expenditure of a deal of muscular force ulphurous language in the endeavor to dislodz t. It had to be left behind and sent on by a flut-car

The 9:17 special of ten cars bore three forces to the n fall regulation uniform of gray, with shakes, under commend of Captain William Blasier; the Boys in Blue (100) of Troy, N. Y., in charge of Captain Barton, and the Harrson and Morton Club of the Nith Assembly initiatet, 100 strong, and plioted by Robert Ray Hamton. After the departure of this train and a minned storm of cheers and choruses and waving of ats, matters remained quiet for the rest of the morn-

About 4 p. m. a large crowd of people and several ress on al limited express. Several sections started, me being taken largely by the Vth District Pioneer Rush and Lieutenants John G. Berian and G. Kidder; and the Garfield Union of the couth Ward. Brooklyn, 50 men, under the comd Captain Christopher Musier. The Pioneers of coats, red transers, black shakes, and carthe uniforms, with capes and leather leggings. anefficially by Ser cant Lack, Corporal Servin and Private Kelley. The other sections had on board a large number of happy and well-dressed civilians.

A DINING CAR IN FLAMES. Shortly before the departure of the 10:15 & m. train a fire broke out in one of the dining cars. The slarm was at once sounded and within thirty seconds he station brigade had two engines and a hose carriage By that time the flames had been extinpuished and but tritting damage was

Central Railroad of New-Jersey got a good share At a o'clock in the morning the first train started out, famous oth Regiment of Massachusetts on The tain was composed of two sections, dsing one baggage, one parior car and twelve as each. The Massachusetts men, under comof Colonel Ozgoog, numbered over 600 strong. and of Colonel Ospor 6, numbered over 600 strong, ey occupied fifteen cars and will use them for hopotheses while in Washington. On the same in were the Harwood Rilles, numbering nearly 200 one. This is a colored military organization and set from New-Haven. The Massachusetts men, in white and colored, received a hearty cheer from people on the platforms as the sections left the lon.

on, the next train south over the new route to Wash-on started at 9 o'clock. Part of the way it was regular Philit-leiphia special, but five additional thes were abiled to accommodate the extra passen. The second section followed a few minutes passengers, though several extra coaches

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH. The feature of the day was the departure of New-York's famous 7th Regiment, The regiment was nearly

case of the XXIst Assembly district 40 men. Charles F. Burker commanding; is colored Citierns' tentral Learner, of Ercoliter, to men. George M. Denren commanding; the XXIII assembly District Remblem Club 100 men. Ceptala bolm Gunner; the Encherick Lajayette Republican below Colored Lajayette Republican association, 150 men. J. C. Brederick commanding; the John Ward Club of Jersey City, 150 men. John local commanding; the John Ward Club of Jersey City, 150 men. John local commanding; the Lincoln Union Club of the XVIII Assembly District, 70 men. Mr. Sander commanding; the Lincoln Union Club of the XVII Assembly District. Exploited Republican Association, both men; the W. L. Arrison Pest, G. A. R., No. 207, colored, 30 men; the Grant Club of Albany, 125 men. Smith O'Thren, commanding; the 4th Separate Company of Youlors on men; the Cluster Summer Pomer Corps of the Ch. Assembly District, 30 men; colored, Edward T. Natthews communicating, and others.

HOPE FOR COLONEL INGERSOLL YET.

The Rev. Jeseph Warde, paster of the Belford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered an address last evening on "A Conversation with Colored Robert Important," The speaker said that after reading all of Important, with made Revenue desirons of having a personal interview with him. "Minesters are nore facilities with mined Richards," he continued, are note facilities with mined Richards, because for the continued, that all of the continued are not facilities with mined Richards, because the first the said section for the carried." Then there was the year 1800 when the legislature facilities and section for the carried. Then there was the year 1800 when the legislature facilities and the continued of the Capital Continued and the continued of the carried Richards and section for the carried. Then there was the year 1800 when the legislature facilities of the Capital 2000 to five the characteristic and the continued and the capital carried and the ca

was at college in the Keystons State, and was a private of the Components of the Fench State, and was at college in the Keystons State, and was accordingly much interested in the ecremony. Two by Experimental States of the Could of the Search Wash and the Search Chho of the Search Wash Indicated in the Se

ANDREWS AND HIS RECORD

HIS COURSE MARKED BY YEARLY INCREAS. ING APPROPRIATIONS.

THE EXODUS TO WASHINGTON AT ITS HEIGHT HIS CALLS ON THE LEGISLATURE FOR MONEY SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR CLEVELAND-EVIDENCE EXPECTED

TO-DAY IN THE CEILING

INVESTIGATION. Albany, March 3.—The new Ceiling Investigating Committee will begin examining witnesses in the Assembly parlor of the Capitol to-morrow afternoon Constant wastons will be held, morning, afternoon and vening, in the hope of finishing the investigation before the Legislature completes its vacation and retuens to Albany. Ore of the first witnesses examined will be an in-

; enter of the celling work, appointed at the sugges-

on of Assemblye an William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo ne of the Ceiling Committee. This inspector paid 86 a day, and Mr. She has hinted early in the winter that he had important revelations to make In fact, Mr. Sheehan felt rather joyful over the fact hat he had a friend present in Albany last summer and fall, who had watched the work upon the Assembly celling, as it was in progress, and therefore could rive him valuable information about the rascality of he job, if there was any rascality. Since the expert commission have reported that Corractor Scalth m de \$100,000 by the 100 copie are wondering why Mr. Shechan's inspector did not warn him that changes had been made in the con work of the ceiling which would reduce the cost of that ceiling to the contractor. The expert comalssloners said that Mr. Snalth made \$20,000, owing to this and other changes in the ceiling, such as the substitution of papier-mache for carved oak. If the inspector had worned Mr. Sheehan that the contractor was thus increasing his profits, of course that member of the Celling Committee would have rushed to Albany from Buffalo, and would have taken measures to preect the State. Is it possible that the inspector was nefficient; that he was appointed by Mr. Sheehan merely to give work to a serviceable henchman? If o, the State paid dearly for him at \$6 a day, for he hould have detected the advantages the contractor was enjoying. There is a rumor about Albany that aso, of course, he knew more about sampling liquors than architecture. It is said that the committee may look back over

he career of Charles B. Andrews, the Superintendent of Public Emildings, to learn just how costly an effior he has been to the State. Andrews was created officially by Grover Cleveland, who brought him here from Buifalo. It will be remembered that in 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor, and with him a Democratic Assembly. There was also a Democratic Senate. With both Governor and a Legislature in their possession, the femocrats resolved to take everything in sight? in the way of patronage. They not only took existing patronage, but they manuing taken larrely by the Vth District Pioneer factured patronage. Up to that time the various of Jersey City, 35 men, under command of State buildings in Albany had been in charge of various humble janiters, who received small salaries, but lept the offices clean. The work was inexpensively done. It was resolved to manufacture an office for of Superintendent of Public Buildings was created. This officer should have been called "Chief Jantter," but he received the more pompous title. Then Governor Cleveland sent to Buffalo for Andrews, who was one of his old cronies there, and gave him this office. It was a good place, \$3,500 a year for three years; and the work was not operous, for the State provided a generous appropriation to pay for sweepers, dusters and washers. All that

It was not long, however, before the idea camover him, apparently, that he must develop his position, and he therefore began to suggest to the Legislature, that this or that thing should be done about the Capitol. All of these suggestions in-volved the expenditure of money by Mr. Andrews, of the inauguration passenger traffic; and yesterday and some of the expenditure of large sums of sent out of the new station many trains heavily laden money. The "head lander" in this way with New-Yorkers and others bound for Washington. officer for the State. In 1883, the first year Mr. Andrews was in office, the Legislature appropriated \$37,700 for the care of the public building Legislature of 1884 would not have been compelled in the Supply bill of that year to appropriate 358, 726 56 to maintain the public buildings in good condition until the fiscal year ended on October 1, 1984. The same year of 1884, the Legaslature appropriated \$115,000 to maintain the public for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1884, and appropriated \$20,000 to meet still another deficit. Perhaps it was because the Legislature thought it best to meet these deficiency bills of Mr. Andrews in advance that the Legislature of 1855 increased the appropriation for the maintenance of the public buildings to \$150,000. In 1886 the sum of \$150,000 was again appropriated, but this year Mr. Andrews was compelled to report a deficiency of \$15,577, which made the actual expense of maintaining the public In 1687 the Logislature appropriated \$150,000 to

The state of the properties of the lead under the state of the state of the properties of the state of the properties of the state of t

house about a block from the control of the air shafts of the great holding, and that there was danger of the cld bottes, which smoothed ream for heating the build-ing and running the electrons, exploding. The firm of sullivan a libbus oftened this contract, sullivan being the Timethy J. Sullivan who hast summer had the real estate transaction with Andrews. The fol-lowing year Andrews persuaded the Legislature to appropriate \$34.005 to after the bother-house, 216, 4-1.24 for the est usion of the beller-house, and \$20,

publishes works on intalelity.

The speaker then gave an account of a recent interview which he had with Colonel Ingersor in the west add of the Capital, \$2,000 for the granding Calcage. He was surprised, he said, to find that ... and sudding the Capital, \$2,000 for the granding capital and sudding the Capital \$20,000 for the granding capital and sudding the Capital \$20,000 for the granding capital and sudding the Capital \$20,000 for the granding capital and sudding the Capital \$20,000 for the granding capital and sudding the Capital \$20,000 for the granding capital success the capital sudding capital success the capital sudding capital success the capital s

TESTING A DIAMOND.

FINE Diamond looks to other Diamonds for its value, since only by comparison can its position be established.

Standards are relative. There is no accepted classification.

An old proverb declares that "beauty is in the eye of the gazer." A new proverb might well af. firm of Diamonds that "quality is in the standard of the dealer."

To purchase the finest Diamond in the store means nothing until it is seen beside the finest in some other store.

Few connoisseurs attempt to judge between Diamonds seen in different stores. The stones should always be ordered home on approbation. A side-by-side comparison is imperative. We commend this cantion even in the smallest purchase and send our goods to any address free for examination, reference being given.

> THEODORE B. STARR, 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Sq.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW LINES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES: OPENING THE MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS OF THE TENNESSE MOUNTAINS.

Baltimore, March 3 (Special) -- A party of rathroad

men and capitalists have just returned from a tour

through East Tennessee, Western North Carolina and

Southwestern Virginia, and they give glowing acounts of the development of that region by the aid of Northern capital and enterprise. An official of the Norfolk and Western Radiosed says that his company's lines are extending in various directions and opening up new mineral regions. Its road from Graham to Biz Stone Gap, which is to be the connect ing point of various new railrowls, will connect with the Louisville and Nashville and will be completed the present year. This will open up additional coal fields. The Norfolk and Western is also extending its lines from Poculiontas down the Elkhorn River to the Kentucky line, where it will connect with the Chatoyear. The Cripple Creek branch is under contract as far as Speciaell, and it is expected to be extended and completed to Marion within ten months. It is also learned that a new scheme is about to be started, backed by the Norfolk and Western, to extend the saltville branch road to the plaster beds in Smythe County, and thence across the mountains into Tazewell (ounty, where it will connect with the Clinch Valley branch from Graham to Stone Gap. The Valley Railroad from Lexington, Va., to Tenn., is being pushed with great energy by its nunerous friends backed by large capitalists, including the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The road will pass through the productive Virginia counties of Rockbridge, Bottetourt, Montgomery, Floyd, Carnade, Wythe, Smythe and Washington, thereby bringing into Wythe, Smythe and Washington, thereby bringing into market millions of rich and yet undeveloped acres of mineral and timber lands. The extension of the Athanta and Danville Raliroad to Bristol and the letting of a contract for 250 miles of the road from Rutherford, Tenn., through North Carolina to Minapolic, in Bussell County, Va., and thence to the Kentucky Inc., to connect with leading roads of that State, is another important raliroad for Southwestern Virginia. The Atlanta and Danville line is in running order above Petersburg, and is under contract to Danville. When it reaches that city the company will purchase the present Danville and New River road and will push the whole line to Bristol, where it will connect with the South Atlantic and Ohio, now in course of construction toward Kentucky. This will make another connecting link besides the Norfolk and Western between the Great Western and Southern lines running from the rounitains to the seashore and the deepest of tide water.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Bismarck, March 3 (Special).—The railroads are on top, as far as the adoption of the Minnesota law is concerned. as far as the adoption of the Minnesota law is concerned. The bill glying the Rallroad Commissioners power to regulate railroad rates has been placed in the order of uninished business by the adjournment of the House while the motion to reconsider was under discussion and the bill is virtually killed, for it cannot be reached this season. The bill abelishing the Railroad Cermission has pussed both houses, but a bill percating the offices under a new law has been introduced.

Columbus, Ohlo, March 3 (Special.)—A case against the Yean Esilipont Cermission (Special.)—A case against the Yean Esilipont (Special.)—A c

Iron Railroad Company, involving over \$100,000, which has been in litigation in the lower courts since January, 1880, reached the Schroue Court yesterday. The road is a short one, running from Ironton, Lawrence County, into the cool fields end iron ore regions. The action was brought by the Lawrence Furnace Company and coal shippers to recover alleged over-harges on freight. In addition to overcharge, the company is liable to a penalty blic buildings as usual, and as usual | of stau for each offene claim that it was organized under a special charter, by xiruo of the laws of 1848, which allowed certain roads

chinestis; no decided change in temperature. For New Jersey and Kastern Pennsylvania, rain, clearing Monday might: stationary temperature.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, rain, clearing Monday morning, slightly coder.

For Virginia and the Carolinas, lair, preceded by rain on the For Georgia and Eastern Florida, the same.

For Alabama, and Western Fortils, light rain, followed by fair aboaday; stationary temperature. For Mississippi and Lowisiana, slightly warmer, followed by

For Eastern Texas, Arkansus and Missouri, fair; slightly For Tennessee and Kentucky, fair , stationary temperature,

For West Virginia, Western New York and Western Penn-sylvania, light rain, followed by fair, stationary tempera-

For Otio, Imbiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, fair; stationary temperature, For Minnesota, fair: cooler.

For Unkota, Nebraska, Inwa, Illinois Kansas and Colorado.

HOURS, Mercong. 1 = 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12	Night 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
F. F. L. PELT	
The second second	

pemperature noted at Perry . Pharmacy, Sun Building. Thinking office, March 4 .- 1 a. m .- The barometer fe'l slowly yesterday with cloudy skies, and, toward evening, high rain. The temperature ranged between 37° and 45°, the aver-

age (41%) being 12% bitcher than on the corresponding day instyear, and 1% higher tearing Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be threatening weather with rain, followed by clearing conditions.

at night, nearly stationary temperature.